

One square, 3 insertions.....	\$1.00
Do. do. 2 insertions.....	.75
Do. do. 3 do.....	1.50
Do. do. 3 months without change.....	7.00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....	12.00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....	25.00
Do. do. 6 do.....renewed weekly.....	14.00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....	25.00

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not named, will be continued until ordered cut, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character or upon any circumstances, be admitted.

From the Union.  
The present Administration.

[illegible]

his administration a vigilance that effectually guarded its spirit from being tortured into an approval and assent of gigantic peculations from the national treasury, under the name of internal improvements; and by chemical plans of giving everybody everything advocated by some well-meaning and long-armed philanthropist, who had no other qualification than to have been employed on all questions of finance and government, and on this most important question the southern democracy must feel that their views have been truly represented by the President and his confidential advisers. And not only on this, but on every other measure of policy that for the past three years has been the subject of public discussion.

The Nebraska bill would never have become a vital thing had we not had a man faithful to the con-

stitution and to the rights of the South, under that sacred instrument: to breathe into the inchoate action of Congress the breath of life. A new and momentous interest is now given to the position of the Executive, and the responsibility of the great President of the Nation, as a part of the legislature, when we remember that in the lower house of Congress there is probably now a majority in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and of abolishing slavery wherever it may exist in the Territories; of repealing the fugitive slave law, and of restoring the odious Missouri Compromise line to the Eastern States. We are true men and tried, and they stand as "the lion" in the path of the so-called republicans. We must not fail, then, to remember and accord all honor to the firmness that has characterized the conduct of

the administration in steering the ship of State through the treacherous sections of the sea, has required to be torrent and under the stolen plumes of republicanism, and the strife has raged, and will rage hot and fierce against southern State rights.

Unwonted vigor has been infused into the veins of the before almost lifeless limbs of that party by its gross misrepresentations of the character of the Kansas case, and the administration has been seized with Giddings and his honorable associates throw thow up their hats and hurrah for sectionalism.

The contest in Kansas, that threatened to drench its smiling plains with fraternal blood, is but a faint prelude to the scenes that may be enacted should the democracy fail to present during the approaching session a bill for the abolition of slavery and the slave's suicides.

How has the administration conducted it-

end during this crisis? You will find no trembling, no half-way action, on their part. The Executive arm has been united to preserve the equality of the rights of all the States to the lands brought by the war into the market. The Executive arm has been united to resist the influence of the prejudices were inflamed by partisan representations of the evils of foreign and Catholic influences—when the liberal and tolerant wisdom of our fathers was discovered by the illumination of these dark-lantern conspirators to be delusion and folly—when the love of American liberty was exercised, and the rights of the States were vindicated. You will find the people of the accident of birth and of conscience, enlisted as a more appropriate deity for the worship of freedom—do we find Franklin Pierce and his cabinet yielding to the clamor, and bending their knees at

the blood-stained altar? No; they declared that while they would not forsake the faith of the founders, they would not permit the Government to attempt to maintain distinct nationalities in our midst, yet they continue to hold out the hand of succor and of protection to the oppressed of every clime.

How far the firmness of the democracy, in their indignantly frowning down and resisting to the utmost the results appealed to by the lowest and most selfish feelings of man's nature, may be ascribed to the powerful influence and consistent example of these high functionaries, it will be well for all patriotic hearts to consider. The issues that will decide the next campaign are those that this administration has boldly and decisively and satisfactorily met.

they place in the chair of succession, but let us remember that this can only be effected by the united democracy. If we analyze the miserable patchwork of the opposition, if we examine the opinions of the know-nothing and abolition leaders, we will find that they are all possible and probable elements of combined action in the camp our enemies; all are antagonism in their seething cauldron. Never before has so auspicious a morn dawned on the friends of the constitution and of American liberty. The pulse of the great national heart beats in unison with the clarion voices of the democratic captives; and it is as if the very elements of rebellion were plucked from their haunts, and hurled into the sea. They have seen waving in the thickets of the fray should again beckon them to the contest, some banner-bearer who has never suffered their standard

to kiss the dead, some leader whose name is the synonym of victory, should once more assume the post of honor, and the rank and file of the hard-working and fighting masses will freely bear him on to the certain triumph.

MARYLANDER.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.—The extracts of the letter from the Hon. James Buchanan referred to in our telegraphic despatch of yesterday, were yesterday, at the meeting in London on the 28th of December last, and addressed to Senator Sillid, of Louisiana. It was not intended for publication, but as Mr. B's position on this important question has been differently stated, Mr. Sillid has thought it necessary to lay it before the country, through the columns of the Union. The extract is

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But an assault should be made upon those democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to surrender to the slave States. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself.

"It is well known how I labored in company with Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean. But it has departed. The time for it has passed away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanaticism of the extreme North is to insist that the slave adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without

"regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

**THE BRITISH SHIP RESOLUTE.**—We learn from a correspondent at New London, Conn., that the British government have given up all claim to the ship *Resolute*, now lying in that harbor, and she is to be sold, with all her fixtures, for the benefit of the parties concerned in her recovery. The hardy men who succeeded in rescuing this ship will now receive a handsome reward for their resolution and hardi-ship.

*New Haven Palladium.*

"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so high crossing the street."

"Then ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I

show the beauty of my flounced pantalettes that I  
have almost ruined my eyesight to make! I'm  
sure I don't care if the beaux do look at me."